THE REVIEW.

and Scottish Ballads. Selected and edited by Child Fifth, S xth, Seventh, and Eighth Volumes Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.; Shepard,

These volumes complete the valuable series British Poets thus far issued by this enter-They are exceedingly difficult to and not to notice. Printed on thick, paper, in excellent type, we find a charm the mincing rhymes of the "Father of a Doggerel," the "beastly Skelton" of niov with renewed zest the wit and wisthe incorrigible Hood, the wine and wiered nihil!) of Anacreon Moore, and flashes struck from the glowing Shakspeare -wonder at the blindness ald not detect in "Rowley" promise to rescue from despair and death "the birds "in thousands of humble homessubodying as they do the pathos, patriot vit and shrewdness, of a young people. Naindividuals, can have but one child-

lay, the sleepless soul, that perished live the past over again in the of Montgomery, whose hymns are lovingly over the best of all, the baland never again can sunshine be so golden which flickers down the ages through on aisles of Sherwood Forest. We find allection several ballads concerning the and generous robber," which we have before met; and are glad to see that the arthography is preserved, thus enhancing value to the English student. Let us be kful for the wisdom that discerns the rich of the teast, and the ability that transfers it

We netest what we said on a former occasion, the American people are under obligations inle, Brown, & Co., for this most valuable beautiful edition of the British Poets.

Under the above unprepossessing title, Mr. mans has made a very interesting work. His and of the duties and responsibilities of at afficials, from president to porter, is ininterwoven are a his and amusing. The history of the great of 1857 alone would make the book worthy . We cordially recommend it to all who desire an insight into those formidaand complicated institutions yelept, Banks.

he years a Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Syria A pleasant and familiar narrative, in dialogue of real and imaginary journeys in the te Land-a treasure-house of facts throwing

on many things hitherto hard to be unstand, and thereby becoming itself a revealer Barelation. The two volumes contain more an two hundred and forty engravings, many they original, three carefully-compiled maps, index of names and subjects, and of the pture passages illustrated, in the order of book of the Bible. We recommend the ok as an invaluable assistant and interesting

apanion to all who deem the Bible worth-

The New York Times says:

have been rife for some time past, has, merican Emigration and Colonization embraces among its members a or of prominent and influential capitalists

A York and of the South—one of the leadthe enterprise being General Henningsen, own from his connection with Walker gena. It is understood that the General ningson as chief engineer. The

last moment of his life, to poired to him in the shape of arsenic ar, and substantiated this by the fact irds assumed the name of the hotel.

Washington, to wait on the Presa to the Mortara case. The Rev. Isaac

ball "Gen. J, a Senator, and

ary to the President, contemplates resignfrom at the close of this session, and to wife the daughter of a wealthy Wash-

at the States, disclaiming the imputation ned in a letter of Mr. Slidell, which apinputation; viz: that a New Orleans awed him the letter, signed by James who accompanied Mr. Douglas electioneering canvass, and rewarranted the inference that Mr. igated the attacks, and omits to y that Mr. D.'s disclaimer is satisfactory.

Committee on Foreign Affairs in the have resolved to report a bill at an early or of placing at the disposal of the

greed upon a bill organizing the Terri-Arizona, and establishing the parallel 40° as the northern line. The bill proposes extend the Territory from Texas to Cali-

. The drafts issued amount to \$588,000, trafts paid, \$614,000. The net balance

toxiding for night sessions of the House, as passed by a large majority. This is intended

According to report, when the Senate French spoliation bill, which is now on the Speaker's table, shall be taken up for reference, an effort will be made to pass it by a suspension of the rules, and under the operations of the previous

Orders have been issued from the War Department, similar to those which were sent to Kansas pending the former troubles, namely: To use the four or five companies of troops now there as a posse comitatus to enforce the laws during the present disturbances in that Terri-

The expenses of the United States Supreme Court for the last five years, exclusive of judges' salaries, amounted to \$112,509; of which was paid to the clerk over \$21,000.

There were comparatively few members in the House Monday, during the delivery of the funeral eulogies, which consumed about two hours.

It appears from a public document that the amount paid and incurred by the Executive of Kansas, on account of extraordinary expenditures, were: By Gov. Geary, \$690; by Gov. Walker, \$4,406; and by Gov. Denver, \$1,243. The Secretary of State recommends an appropriation to meet the indebtedness.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. Second Session.

Thursday, January 13, 1859.

SENATE. Bills Introduced .- The following bills were introduced, read by their titles, and appropriately referred:

By Mr. Kennedy: A bill to establish a national line of mail steamships between certain ports of the United States and Great Britain. [This bill provides for two divisions of the ervice-the first to be in alternate trips from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to Liverpool, the second to be in alternate trips from Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, to Southampton, England. And authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with Ambrose W. Thompson for the service, which is not to be performed by less than six steamers for the first divis ion, of not less than 2,000 toes measurement. The service of the second division to be per

formed by not less than eight steamers, not to

exceed 3,000 tons each.]

By Mr. Seward: A bill in addition to the acts which prohibit the African slave trade.

[This bill provides that, in addition to the vessels now employed, the President is authorzed to employ ten steam vesse's, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and to cause them to be properly equipped, to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, or Cuba, or the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the confers the power on the Legislature of any State to pass laws prohibiting foreign slave trade within its limits, and to d clare such punishments as they deem expe jent, consistent with the Constitution of the U1 ted States. No vessel is hereafter to depart om any port of the United States for the coast of Africa until due notice is given of the intended voyage to the District Attorney of the United States for that district; the District Atto ney shall cause an examination to be made, o be continued until her actual departure, to a certain whether she be designed directly or i directly for the Vessels attempt ag to depart in violation of this act, to be declared forfeited to the United States, with their stores and equipments. Any vessel departing without clear-ance, to be forfeited. No vess I belonging to any citizen of the United Stars shall on any pretext depart from any fore gn port to the coast of Africa, when such v seel shall have been sold after her departure, without first re-turning to the United States, and being duly

registered and licensed anew a some port of the United States, &c.]

The Pacific Railroad Bill. -On motion by sition that it shall be between the thirty and the forty-third parallels of latitude. Mr. Gwin, the Senate resumed the considera-

sonal remarks of the Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Iverson;] and first he would like to have Fessenden, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, that Senator explain what he meant by the erm "antecedents," which greurred two or three times in the course of his remarks of ves-

Mr. Iverson said that he meant this: that when he saw a Southern man constantly singing hosannas to the Union in the face of North ern aggressions, and denouncing any man who might call it in question, he cold not but sus-pect that he was endeavoring make himself a popular man in the country or the purpose

of reaching high positions.

Mr. Houston declared that ais antecedents had been entirely consistent. He had voted for the admission of California and against the Nebraska bill; and he had done so on princi-ple. He denied that he had been influenced by Presidential aspirations in his course; for the Presidency was the last thing in the world that he would accept, if it were tendered to him : and if the Senator from Georgia anticipated any rivalry on his part, by would set his mind at rest by withdrawing il claims as a competitor for that office. If every political party in this country should tender him a nomination for the Presidency, he should decline the honor. He had nobler duties to perform;

and having served his fellow-cirizens in public life for about forty-five years he thought he ought to be permitted to retire to private life, and seek a home for his family and a last rest ing place for himself, with constitution not much mpaired, and with clean hands and a clear

conscience.

He reiterated his expression, of devotion to the Union, saying that the p oudest epitaph that he could desire to have p aced upon the slab that covered his tomb would be, "He loved his country; he was a patriot, and devoted to the Union." If it was for this hat he suffered his regard d himself as a political martyrdom, he regard d himself as a blessed martyr, and would a housand times rather occupy that position then continue in office while proving recreant to uch principles. The State of Texas had chosen to dispense with his services, it was true; and he was glad they were able to get along with jout him, for it demonstrated the increasing posseprity of that State. [Laughter.] He had pade a gain, if perchance they had made a loap.

Mr. H. then proceeded to alle let o abolitionism, declaring that, in his quitt he, more Abolic.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend the proposition special grants of land and money to be assigned to this part of the route.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the proposition of Mr. Bigler by striking out the clause that the three divisions should be of equal length, and inserting a provision that the eastern and western divisions of the road shall be five hundred miles each, and the remainder shall be called the middle division; which was agreed to.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend the proposition of Mr. Bigler by striking out the clause that the three divisions of the road shall be five hundred miles each, and the remainder shall be called the middle division; which was agreed to.

ism, declaring that, in his opint on, more Abolitionists had been made by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise than eve existed before in the country. He also referr d to the class of gaseous gentlemen, street-co ner politicians, who get together in Convent ins and talked loudly about secession when there was no pub-lic sentiment at home to back them up, but the great mass of the people were a ending to their work and paying no attention to these ebulli-tions. The Southern League which was got up was an abortion. It had but one small branch, and then tapered off info nothing; and branch, and then tapered on interpretation of that league had an interpretation and the fathers of the Constitution and the fathers of the Republic had That remark showed the character of the many a who particinate in these movements. There were some nate in these movements. There were some had been a who particinated the sentiment that boys now-a-d ys have more sense than the framers of the Constitution and the fathers of the Republic had That remark showed the character of the many a who particinated the sentiment that boys now-a-d ys have more sense than the framers of the Constitution and the fathers of the Republic had That remark showed the character of the many a who particinated the sentiment that boys now-a-d ys have more sense than the framers of the Constitution and the fathers of the Republic had That remark showed the character of the many a who particinate in these movements. There were some of Tennessee, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toumbs, Wade, and Ward—23. Slidell replies in a second letter, and the author of that league had nunciated the stitution for people to express their opinions That was no cause for keeping up an eternal quarrel; but if they should proceed to over

acts, it would be a different mager.

Mr. H. concluded his remark; by alluding to
Mr. Iverson's attack upon him esterday, as reminding him of the old fable of the dead lion, who, being espied by a certain animal, the lat ter took advantage of his defenseless condition to plant his heels in the lion's face. Mr. H. would not name the animal, but 3 was the same one from which Samson took the jaw-bone! [Great laughter, both on the floor of the Sen-

ate and in the galleries.]
Mr. Iverson expressed regret that he should yesterday have been betrayed it to saying anything calculated to wound the sensibilities of the Senator from Texas, with woom he had alate and in the galleries. ways been on terms of personal friendship.

Mr. Ward made some remarks in reference

Mr. Ward made some remarks in reterence to the politics of Texas, stating that the people of that State had repudiated the doctrines of his colleague.

Mr. Collamer expressed his views on the pending amendment and on the dill; stating that, as the bill now stood, with the route undetermined, there would be a great probability that somebody in the end would be either deto facilitate the transaction of the business of the House during the earlier part of the day, when it will be insisted that all discussion shall be strictly confined to measures legitimately before that body.

This is intended to disappointed. Each ection of the country wanted the road located to suit its own views, and all could not be acced imodated.

Mr. Broderick favored the prosition of Mr. Harlan, restricting the southers limits of the road to parallel 37°.

Mr. Douglas hoped the bill would be adopted as reported by the committee, leaving the lection of the route for an after consideration Placing legislative restrictions in the bill, ex cluding the extreme North or the extrem South, would only lose the support of Senators, and perhaps defeat the bill. Let all unite and vote for a road, to be located where nature had

nade the best route. Mr. Clark thought it was evident that the could not be three roads, and urged the adop-tion, in a spirit of fraternal feeling, of a central route equally fair to the North and the South. the consideration of Executive busiess, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Naval Appropriation Bill .- The Speaker stated the business in order to be the consider-ation of the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30, 1860, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and then on the motion of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, that it be referred to the Com-

mittee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Garnett, of Va., then moved to ame the latter motion, so that the bill would be re-ferred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with instructions to inquire what reductions in the expenditure could be made without detriment to the public service, and called the previous

The previous question being sustained, the question was taken on the motion of Mr. Phelps, and it was agreed to-yeas 98, nays 76.

Collection of the Revenue,—On motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, the House went into Comttee of the Whole on the state of the Union, eves 124, noes 39, (Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill for the codification of the existing revpurposes, postponed until this day. enue laws of the United States, and for other

The subject was discussed by Messrs, Clark and Cochrane of New York, and Mr. Burlingame of Massachusetts.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Friday, January 14, 1859.

SENATE. Bill Introduced.—By Mr. Fitzpatrick: A ill to establish a line of mail steamers from New Orleans or Mobile to sundry ports therein

mentioned on the Gulf of Mexico.

[This bill proposes to authorize the Postmaster General to contract with any parties that have obtained a like contract from Mexico for the conveyance of the mail to and from this country and from the Republic of Mexico ever week by steamers-the terminus in the United tates to be New Orleans or Mobile, to touch each trip at Galveston, Matagorda, Brazos Sar tiago, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Ta asco, Laguna, Campeachy, and Sisal. The contract not to exceed a --- term of years and not to involve an expenditure of ---- thou sand dollars per year, the same to be paid out

of the Trensury.]
Railroad on Pennsylvania Avenue.—Mr Cameron moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill from the House of Rep entatives in relation to a railway along Penn ylvania avenue, in Washington eity. Some discussion took place, when, the ho one o'clock having arrived-

The Chair announced the special order, being e Pacific railroad bill. Mr. Iverson moved to postpone the special rder, for the purpose of taking up the private

verson was not agreed to—yeas 24, mays 32.

Pacific Railroad Bill.—The Senate resume consideration of the Pacific railroad bill the pending question being on the motion of Harlan to strike out the words fixing the eastern terminus of the road at "a point on the Missouri river, between the mouths of the Ric Sioux and Kansas rivers, and to insert a propo sition that it shall be between the thirty-seventh This proposition was rejected by the follow

Jones, Pugh, Simmons, Trumbull, and Wade-

Nays-Messrs, Bates, Bayard, Bell, Benja min, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpat-rick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Sewa Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs Ward, Wilson, Wright, and Yulee—35.

Mr. Wilson moved to amend the bill so the road should be built on the shortest practi cable route between the parallels of latitude o thirty-four and forty-three, which was rejected.

Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee Fessenden, Foster, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Har lan, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Polk, Pugh Sebastian, Simmons Trumball Wade and Wi

Bright, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Foot, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, Mallory, Pearce, Reid Rice, Seward, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson o Kentucky, Toombs, Ward, and Wright-31.

Mr. Bigler then offered an amendment for several sections of the bill. This amendment proposes to divide the road into three equal ections or divisons-to be called the Eastern, Middle, and Western-and specifies the terms, conditions, and proportions, on which the pub-lic lands and the money of the Federal Gov-ernment shall be devoted to a construction of the different longitudinal divisions of the road. As the chief difficulty to be encountered in the construction of the work is found in the middle division, Mr. Bigler's amendment provides for

by adding the following proviso: Provided, also, That any contract which may be entered into shall, before it takes effect, b submitted by the President to the Congress of the United States, and shall take effect from and after its ratification by an act or joint res

olution of Congress.

The question being taken, the proviso wa

adopted—yeas 34, nays 25.

A long discussion ensued on various amendments, in which Messrs, Wilson, Cameron, Mallory, Simmons, Seward, and others, participated. Without coming to any decisive vote

Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Davis, Dixon, Doo ittle, Douglas, Durkee, Foster, Green, Gwin, Harlan, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, King, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Trumbull, Wilson, and Wright—29. Mr. Toombs moved to lay the hill on the table; which was decided in the negative, by the

following vote: Yeas-Messrs, Bayard, Benjamin, Brown, Chesnat, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennes-see, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toembs, and

Nays-Messrs. Allen, Bell, Bigler, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Harlan, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, King, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, and Wright—30.

And after some further debate, without reaching a vote on the bill or amendments, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

The standing committees were called, and made reports of private bills, a large number of which were placed upon the calendar. No

Saturday, January 15, 1859. The Senate was not in session to-day,

French Spoliation Bill .- On motion of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the French spoliation bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Afairs at the last session of Congress, and postponed until this day, was further postponed for

two weeks.

Steamboat Bill.—Mr. Washburne, of Illinois gave notice that, at an early day, he should move to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up the steamboat bill reported at the last sesion of Congress, and asked to have a subst tute, which he should offer for the bill at the proper time, printed; to which no objection

was made.

Order of Business, -Mr. Phelps submitted a resolution terminating all debate on the revenue bill in one hour after its consideration should be resumed in Committee of the Whole: which was agreed to.

The Revenue Bill.—The House went into

Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill for the codification of the existing revenue laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, earnestly advocated the passage of the bill. Although there were some provisions in it that did not altogether meet his approval, still, if it should not be passed by this Congress, there could be no change in these laws for two years to come and

hange in these laws for two years to come, and the commercial interests of the country would suffer in all their ramifications. Mr. Giddings, of Dhio, gave notice that, at the proper time, he should propose an amend-ment for the prevention of the coastwise slave

trade, and made some remarks in advocacy

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, replied to the remarks of Mr. Giddings, and said, when that gentleman spoke the other day, he had laid down ideas to which he believed the people of his own district could not give their assent. The Democratic party, North and South, by a solemu vote, in House, had declared that it was inexpedient. The Democratic party was neither Pro-Slavery nor Auti-Slavery, but always planted itself upon the doctrine that Congress shall not interfere the doctrine that Congress shall not interfere either to establish or prohibit Slavery in the Territories, leaving it to the people thereof to deal with as they think proper, which was the Era. largest right of popular or personal liberty.
Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, moved that the enacting clause of the bill be stricken out; pend-

On motion of Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts he Committee ros On motion of Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, he House then adjourned till Monday.

Monday, January 17, 1859.

SENATE. Commodore Stewart .- On motion by Mr. Hale, the Senate proceeded to the consideraof senior flag officer on the active service list of the United States navy on Captain Charles

Mr. Doolittle inquired whether this joint resolution proposed to affect his pay or rank.

Mr. Hale replied that it would not; it would mly place him on the active list instead of be ng on the retired list.
Mr. Doolittle then desired to know whether

would interfere with the rank or pay of other ommanders in the navy.
Mr. Hale could not say as to that. He hoped would, but he was not certain that it did. In naking him senior officer, it would give him the place which is now occupied by one of the retiring board who ousted him out of it. But the names of the officers in the navy have been

hanged. The post captains wanted to be admirals, and at the last session Congress com-promised with them, and allowed them to be alled flag officers, in virtue of which the Secretary of the Navy has authorized them to have in admiral's flag. He had understood, also, hat some of them had gone to the engravers, and had the word admiral placed on their cards, which they distributed in foreign ports, but not here at home.

Yeas—Messrs. Bates, Bell, Benjamin, Bigler, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond Harlan, Houston, Iverson, Jones, Kennedy, Polk, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Slidell, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Ward, Wright, and Yulee—37.

Nays—Messrs, Allen, Bright, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Johnson of Ar-

kansas, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Reid, Rice, On motion by Mr. Stuart, the bill authorizing the transfer to State authorities of the books, papers, &c., of discontinued land districts, uncertain circumstances, was considered and

Retreachment and Reform .- On motion by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution which he submitted some time since, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most effectual means of reducing the expenses of the

Government to an economical basis.

Mr. Gwin moved to amend the resolution by triking out the Committee on Finance, and in

erting a select committee.

Mr. Simmons hoped that motion would pre vail. The Senator from Tennessee had been laboring for this object for the past fourteen ears, and had been able to accomplish very

After some further debate, in which Messrs. Hunter, Stuart, Chandler, Hale, and others, participated, the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Gwin, and it was agreed o-yeas 34, nays 24.

yeas 34, nays 24.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, gave notice that the should decline serving as chairman of the lect committee. Mr. Gwin had no desire to serve as chairman the select committee. He only made that

motion because he knew that the Committee on Finance had so much business before them that they could not attend to it.

Mr. Pugh moved to reconsider the vote last taken. He had voted for a select committee under the supposition that the Senator from Tennessee would be placed at its head; and, if

The discussion of this question was interrupted by the announcement of a message from the House of Representatives.

The Late Hon, Thomas L. Harris.—A mes-

sage was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon. Thom as L. Harris, late a member of that body fron the State of Illinois, and communicating the proceedings of the House thereon. Appropriate eulogies on the deceased were

delivered by Messrs, Douglas, Shields, and Davis; and, after the adoption of the customary The Senate adjourned.

The Speaker stated the business first in order be the motion of Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, to uspend the rules, to enable him to introduce he following resolution:

Resolved, That during the ensuing two weeks shall be in order, each day after to-day, for the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to take a recess until seven o'clock P. M., after which hour general debate may be indulg-ed in, provided that no vote shall be taken at such evening session, except on the motion that and four scamen, was rescued, and had arrived the Committee rise and the House adjourn. Another of her boats had The rules were suspended, and the resolution

Hon. Thomas L. Harris, of that State, paying ty by declaring the slave trade piracy.

The Emperor Napoleon has again p a feeling tribute to his private worth and services. As a statesman and public legislator, he said, the deceased possessed abilities of a high order, which were constantly called into active requisition, and the memory of his many virtues would be the cherished jewel in the casket of all who knew him. But at the moment of his greatest usefulness he was called into a more glorious field of action, where the just are made perfect. He never betrayed a friend, nor were trampled to death. made perfect. He never betrayed a friend, nor deceived an enemy, if enemy he had; corruption never ventured to reach up his tempting hand towards him; he was above suspicion.

In conclusion, Mr. Morris offered the following resolutions:

Mr. Aing succeeds Mr. Erskine as Secretary of Legation at Washington. The latter goes to Stockholm.

The Spanish papers denounce President Buchanan's message in a tone of offended

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. Thomas L. Harris, late a member of this House from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That (as a testimonial of respect

for the memory of the deceased) the members of this House will wear the usual badge of lit is of this House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the House upon the announcement of the death of Hon.

The seponded that the Prench Government in the go to the min and go to work.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

by made some impudent reply, when Mr. J.

A Trorner All business intrusted to his call bu

Thomas L. Harris be communicated by the Clerk to the family of the deceased. Resolved, (as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.) That this House

Ordered, That the Clerk communicate th foregoing resolutions to the Senate. Messrs. Clark of New York, Lamar of sissippi, Washburne of Illinois, Adrain of New Jersey, and Stewart of Maryland, also delivered appropriate eulogies. The resolutions were then adopted, and the House adjourned.

AN INQUIRY.

Мохмочти, Ілл., Јап. 3 1859. To the Editor of the National Era :

Will you please give your authority for the people of Scotland in a late number of the I cannot lay my hand on the number but I think it was one of the November num bers. The statement is, that more illegitimate children are born in Scotland, and more whisky drank, than is any other country, or to that effect. The first part of the statement I really do not believe, and would therefore be obliged to you for the authority on which it is made. As to the other part, I admit that far too much whisky is drank; yet this is mainly in the cities, and there it is not all due to the Scotch, but, as in New York and other cities, also to foreigners, mainly Irish. Another reason for the use of so much whisky in Scotland is, that among the common people it is, excepting beer, almost the only liquor drank. There is far greater variety in the liquors drank in our cities, so that the quantity of any one kind may be less in proortion to the population than in Scottish cities At the same tin ne, it may be true that more in toxicating drink is used in our cities than i

We hasten to acquit ourselves of all responsi billity for the statement. It was never made editorally, but was doubtless inserted as an item of news. It escaped our eye, or we should have taken occasion to decline any endorsement of it. Irresponsible statements affecting

MARION, IND., Jan. 4, 1859. To the Editor of the National Era:

I see in the last number of the Era ome of your agents cannot renew their lists. ecause the subscribers cannot advance the oney. We want to suggest to them our plan. We found eight of the eleven we sent you could not make the change, or could not furnish the subscription price immediately; but we pro-ceeded upon the idea that a man that honestly anted the Era, would not refuse to pay his abscription the first convenience, and fu ed the money ourself.

We have not a subscriber in our county for the Era but that is willing to pay for his reading; and we trust that the solid men who subscribe for it are of this stamp. Therefore, try your neighbors, brother agents.

We have to say, in regard to the organiza

ion of a new party, that in our opinion the day our present Republican platform is abanned, dates the period of our certain defeat. The permanent Anti-Slavery sentiment of our country will acquiesce in or stand upon no platform lowering the Anti-Slavery sentiment; all political contests must necessarily have a leading principle or object in view. And the Anti-Slavery part of our platform is the nu-cleus around which all others must center. It is upon this issue that have been carried th States controlling a majority of the electoral college. It has carried every free State except Indiana, and she shows signs of speedy repen ance. We still have strong hopes that she will recover, by the proper application of medi-

cine—the Era and other similar documents.

It should be steadily kept in view by the 8dvocates of any great reform, that great ends are to be attained by the use of great means. We have a case directly in point—the speedy esponding sudden decline

Before the leaders of the Republican party sell it out to the highest bidder, we want timely notice, that we may retire from its ranks. Yours, truly,

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

An interesting question of illegality is soon to arise in the Illinois Legislature. Mr. Norton, the Republican member from Will county, in that State, is a native-born American citizen ut some years ago he removed into Canada and became a British subject. He swore allegiance to the Crown, and was elected a member of the Canadian Parliament. As the American Government repudiates the English doctrine, once a citizen, always a citizen," and insists that allegiance can be thrown off, was it not necessary for Mr. Norton, upon returning to the States, to take out papers of naturalization, and forswear his allegiance to the Queen, before he could become an American citizen?

Kinsley S. Bingham, just elected as Senator Stuart's successor, was, until the organization of the Republican party, a leading Democrat of the State of Michigan. While acting with that party, he was one of the most popular members of it, and was frequently sent to the Legislature. No man did more to build up that party, and he became its first candidate for Governor, He was twice elected by an overwhelming major-ity, and was long ago looked upon as the prob-

able successor of Senator Stuart.

Mr. Forney, writing from Washington, says that Senator Iverson, of Georgia, has announced in that State, but having a large landed proper.

"The bride, for seven years a resident of California, after the death of her former has band, became engaged to a gentleman residing wool, Washed Wool, Pulled - W. the programme of the extreme South for the future. He is for war to the knife upon the doctrines of the Democratic party, as expounded by Judge Douglas. He would prefer the electric be described by Judge Douglas by the described by Judge Douglas by the electric between the electric by tion of Seward to the Presidency, to the election and claim her as his bride. The recent troubles of any man standing forth for these doctrines.

Senators from the Republican side of the cham-ber came over and shook hands with him, and so did the Democratic Senators whose seats ed him, and enclosed a regularly executed were next to his; but it was some time befor any Democratic Senator left his seat to go to that Senator would not consent to occupy that position, he desired to change his vote.

and Mr. Davis of Mississippi went up and

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FROM EUROPE. - Halifax, Jun. 12 .- The teamer Niagara, from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 1st inst., arrived here this morn-

ing at 10.30.

The steamer Europa arrived out on the 25th ult., and the Hammonia on the 27th, the North Briton on the 29th, and the City of Washington and Bremen on the 30th. The steamer Persia arrived at Liverpool on

the morning of the 1st of January.

The steamer Weser, bound for New York, had put into Queenstown in distress, having her pumps choked. The Weser encountered a hurricane from the 16th to the 23d ult. She was thrown on her beam ends, and had seven feet of water in her engine-room, which put out the fires. After

naking temporary repairs, she reached Queenstown on the 26th. The barque Oakland, of Charleston, for Liv-erpool, was struck by lightning and burnt, off Cape Clear. Her boat, with the chief officer

not been heard from.

The London Times has a leader on the righ of search, and urges a settlement of the difficul The Emperor Napoleon has again pardoned Montalambert; also, the editor of the Corres-pondent, and one hundred and sixty other pris-

It is reported that France has officially informed England of her support, if the latter adopts measures to counteract President Buchanan's policy.

An alarm of fire at the Victoria Theatre, Lon-Mr. Ming succeeds Mr. Erskine as Secretary

Insurrectionary movements are reported

Prince Mibisil has been proclaimed

Agitations were still rife in Italy. It was rumored that the French garrison was about to remove from Rome to Civita Vecchia.

Russia is about establishing a naval stati at Canton.
The American squadron had threatened to bombard Jaffa, unless justice was done by the punishment of the murderers of the American

Investigations into the recent treasonable practices in Ireland continue. Six young men belonging to the Phœnix club had been committed for trial without bail. Liverpool, Jan. 1. — Cotton. — The market opened with a declining tendency but closed

quiet and steady. New Orleans fair 7&d., middling 7d., Mobile fair 7 3-16d., middling 63d., Upland fair 7d., middling 6d. The annual statement shows the stock in port be 344,000 bales, including 265,000 bales showing 36,000 bales in excess of the estimated stock. The total imports of the year were 2,334,000 bales, an increase of 80,000 bales

over last year. Breadstuffs. — Richardson, Spence, & Co. note flour as very dull, but nominally un changed. changed.

Provisions.—Beef is heavy, and quotations barely maintained. Pork is dull. Bacon

firm. Lard is firm at 56s.

London, Saturday Afternoon.—Consols close irm. The ludia mail has reached here, and he American portion has been dispatched by Niagara. Trade at Calcutta was im

was about to proceed to Hong Kong. The steamer Powhatan had arived at Noosung. The steamers Mississippi and Germantown were at Hong Kong, and the Minnesota at A private dispatch from a reliable source New Orleans states, with authority of informa-tion from Mexico, that Gen. Miramon was

Advices from China say Commissioner Reed

elected President by only four majority over Robles, and adds, it is uncertain whether Mi ramon will accept the office. While Juarez is represented as firm at Vera Cruz, nothing i said about Liberals having taken Jalapa and THE GALWAY STEAMERS .- A large and influ ential meeting was held in Dublin on the 22d

ultimo, upon the subject of postal communica-tion with America. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that the commercial, social, and po-litical interests of the Kingdom demand the most extended facilities for frequent, punctual, and rapid communication with America-and that the geographical position of Ireland sug gests that as the proper point of departure. The new Galway line of steamers was endorsed as worthy of the most favorable consideration. and the most speedy adoption of measures to render its advantages available to the public was urged. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Government, to secure its atten-

REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.-Boston, Jan. 16. Capt. Higgins, of the schooner North Wind. ust arrived here from Gonaires, 1st instant, ports that a revolution broke out in Hayti, on the 22d December, headed by Gen. Jaffard in which the citizens joined and proclaimed him President. The towns of Aux Cayes and Jacmel, and the southern portion of the island, favor the demonstration against the present

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN. On Tuesday night, a bridge over the Otterday creek, on the Weldon and Petersburg railroad was destroyed by fire a short time before the passenger train from the South was due. Mr. Theodore G. Parham, residing nearly a mile off, hastened to the scene, and in the darkne of the night immediately built fires along the track to the distance of half a mile, thus probably saving the lives of all the passengers, as in a few moments after the train came along at a nendous rate. Fortunately the fires on the The passengers held a meeting soon after, and contributed \$55.75 to procure a set of silver plate, to be presented to Mr. Parham and his druggisis and grocers. wife, for saving them from what must have be a terrible accident. The railroad company, it is stated, will increase the sum to one hundred

BOSTON HARBOR FROZEN UP .- The Boston ournal, of Tuesday, says that the harbor is frozen over with ice four inches thick, placing a complete embargo upon all vessels unaided by steam. People were crossing on the ice.

WONDERFUL INCREASE.—The grain trade of Chicago commenced in 1838, when 78 bushels | Corn, white were shipped. In 1840 it amounted to 10,000 bushels, in 1850 to 1,830,938, in 1856 to 21, 583,221, and in 1858 to 20,035,166 bushels. Another Overland Mail Route.-A large ceting of the citizens of St. Paul, Minnesota,

was held on the 4th inst., to facilitate the open-

ing of a mail route from St. Paul to Puget's MARRIAGE BY PROXY .- Rev. Dr. Gregory pronounced at De Veux College, Suspension Bridge, the marriage ceremony between parties who were not at the time within 6,000 miles of each other. It was done by proxy—the lady's father acting as proxy for the bridegroom. The affair took place on the opening of the New Year, under the following circumstances:

in Mexico, however, being in the vicinity of his Upon Mr. Douglas taking his seat, several plantations, demanded his immediate presence in that country, and forbade his coming North Coffee, Java to fulfil his engagement. He therefore frankly wrote to her of the circumstances which detainpower of attorney, which authorized the lady's father to stand in the stead of the bridegroom and for him to enter into matrimonial vows. The papers being executed in the United States, it was thought necessary to have the ceremony performed on this side the Niagara, and father and daughter came over to the De Veux College, and the lady became the legal wife of her California lord. She will sail for her Pacific home about the 5th of February, and there join her proxy husband, or seek him in the wilds of Mexico. This is an uncommon event in this

country, though it is sometimes practiced in England. The lady is of English birth, and highly educated.—Buffalo Courier. LATER FROM THE PLAINS .- St. Louis, Jan. Hops 13.-Col. Summer has left here, en route for Fort Leavenworth, with orders from the War Department. It is thought that his transfer to Bacon, Hams that post has reference to the disturbances in Pork, Mess

the southern part of Kansas.

A gentleman from Salt Lake on November 26th gives a painful account of suffering among men and animals on the plains, in consequence Lard, in kegs of the cold. Men were found frozen to death at Butter, Western nearly every station on the route. Ten of Masell's men were frozen to death at one ime. The snow was very deep, and the weather | Coffee, Itio colder than had been known for thirty years, Coffee, Java the mercury standing at 27 deg. below zero.

THE RIGDON MURDER IN BALTIMORE-CON-TICTION OF CROPPS.—The trial of Marion Wool, Fleece, of Cropps, indicted, with Peter Corrie, for the murder of police officer Rigdon, was closed yesterday by a verdict against the prisoner of "Murder in the first degree." The jury, as was expected from the unbroken and irrefutable hass of testimony tracing the murder directly to the accused, found no difficulty in coming to an agreement, and, after a brief absence from the court-room, returned and announced the decision.—Baltimore American, Jan. 12.

SLAVE BURNING-We some weeks since pubished an account of the murder of a planter in Alabama by his slave. The following, from the Union Springs Gazette, of that State, tell

the Union Springs Gazette, of that State, tells of the summary punishment of the slave:

"The deceased has the reputation of having, even to a fault, ever been a kind and humane master. On the day before the murder, Mr. J. had whipped this boy Milford, or had him whipped, for some misdemeanor, and had him chained or locked till Monday morning, when he went to him, took off his chain, and told It is reported that the French Government him to 'go to the mill and go to work.' The

Naples talks of an additional levy of 18,000, to walk away. The boy then took an ax that was lying near, and struck Mr. J. on the head, and knocked him down, dropped the ax and walked away a few stens, then turned and went back, took the ax and struck him three times more on the head, and returned a short distance and sat down, making no attempts to es-

"A public meeting of citizens, indiscrimi-nately, was called on Wednesday, to determine what should be done with the negro, when the proposition was made to burn him alive, every one, to the number of 200 or 300, voting for it That evening at three o'clock, in the presence of 500 persons, he was chained to a tree and burned.

"Just before the fire was set, he confirmed the above statement in every particular. He stated also, that he had determined to kill his master some time before—that his having him whipped the day before had not instigated him to the brutal deed—that he had his knife open a his pocket to do the deed when his master hould come to unfasten him, but his heart failed him; but that when he told him if he did not stop his insolence he would knock him down, he proceeded to execute his fell purpose. "The culprit ceased to show any signs of life

two and a half minutes from the time the torch was applied." Another Case .- On the 24th ult., Mr. Simon B. Therahill, who resided near Troy, Mo., punished (ne of his negroes for misconduct. The acgro then rushed on his master with a large knife, and stabbed him, which caused his death in two days. The negro was taken to Troy, and confined in jail. The affair caused much excitement in the county, and on Saturday a very large number of persons collected at Troy, repaired to the jail, took the murderer out, and

ynched him by burning. Prof. Peck, one of the indicted Oberlin (Obio) ugitive-slave rescuers, writes to the Cleveland Herald that the prosecution has granted a struck jury for the trial of the indicted, and adds that this unexpected liberality seems to give a promise that the prosecution will conduct the rial with fairness, and that the defendants will be permitted to enjoy the ordinary privileges of parties charged with breach of laws. He says that the parties are "willing," not anxious, to be tried; and that, as they have no especial ap petite for either jail fare or fines, it would agreeable to all of them if District Attorney Belden should enter, without delay, a "nolle pros." against their indictments.

At an adjourned meeting held at Nebraska City on the 11th December, to consult upon the propriety of annexing South Platte, in Nebra were requested to take the right of the street. and those opposed to the annexation of Sout Platte to the State of Kansas take the other side. After the immense crowd had repaired to the street and divided, the President decided that the majority were in favor of annexation.

The speech of Vice President Breckinridge upon the impressive occasion of vacating the Hall which the United States Senate has occu pied toward half a century, provokes from the Albany Evening Journal a comparison with the graphic and glowing sketch drawn by H. B. anton, Esq., last year, when the members of the House of Representatives left their Hall. It says that Mr. Breckinridge's address, and Mr. Crittenden's, too, "fall far below Mr. S.'s elo quent history."

Losses on the Lakes for 1858,-Buffale

Jan. 15 - The annual report of the board of Lake underwriters shows the total loss during

the year 1858, on steam and sailing vessels with their cargoes, to be \$732,232, a decreas from last year of \$655,700. The total loss of life in 1858 was 122, a decrease from last year Although there have been many medicing preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduc-

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P. K.

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